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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ANTONY SCOTT CAPE,

No. C 10-5688 WHA (PR)

Petitioner,

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

v.

DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS,

Respondent.

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner, a California prisoner, filed a pro se petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2254. He has paid the filing fee.

STATEMENT

In 2008 petitioner was convicted in Lake County Superior Court for kidnaping, robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, making criminal threats, and assault by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury. The trial court sentenced him to a term of thirteen years in state prison. The California Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment, and the California Supreme Court denied a petition for review.

ANALYSIS

A. STANDARD OF REVIEW

This court may entertain a petition for writ of habeas corpus "in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in

1 violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. 2254(a); *Rose*
2 *v. Hodges*, 423 U.S. 19, 21 (1975). Habeas corpus petitions must meet heightened pleading
3 requirements. *McFarland v. Scott*, 512 U.S. 849, 856 (1994). An application for a federal writ
4 of habeas corpus filed by a prisoner who is in state custody pursuant to a judgment of a state
5 court must "specify all the grounds for relief which are available to the petitioner ... and shall
6 set forth in summary form the facts supporting each of the grounds thus specified." Rule 2(c) of
7 the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, 28 U.S.C. foll. 2254. "[N]otice' pleading is not
8 sufficient, for the petition is expected to state facts that point to a 'real possibility of
9 constitutional error.'" Rule 4 Advisory Committee Notes (quoting *Aubut v. Maine*, 431 F.2d
10 688, 689 (1st Cir. 1970)).

11 **B. LEGAL CLAIMS**

12 As grounds for federal habeas relief, petitioner claims that (1) the trial court violated his
13 right to due process by failing to give an instruction on accomplice liability; (2) his sentence
14 was excessive, in violation of his rights under the Sixth Amendment; and (3) he received
15 ineffective assistance of counsel at trial.

16 Petitioner's claims, when liberally construed, are cognizable.

17 **CONCLUSION**

18 1. The clerk shall mail a copy of this order and the petition with all attachments to the
19 respondent and the respondent's attorney, the Attorney General of the State of California. The
20 clerk shall also serve a copy of this order on the petitioner.

21 2. Respondent shall file with the court and serve on petitioner, within ninety days of the
22 issuance of this order, an answer conforming in all respects to Rule 5 of the Rules Governing
23 Section 2254 Cases, showing cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted based on
24 the claims found cognizable herein. Respondent shall file with the answer and serve on
25 petitioner a copy of all portions of the state trial record that have been transcribed previously
26 and that are relevant to a determination of the issues presented by the petition.

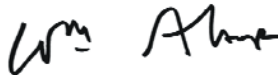
27 If petitioner wishes to respond to the answer, he shall do so by filing a traverse with the
28 court and serving it on respondent within thirty days of the date the answer is filed.

1 3. Respondent may file, within ninety days, a motion to dismiss on procedural grounds
2 in lieu of an answer, as set forth in the Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 4 of the Rules
3 Governing Section 2254 Cases. If respondent files such a motion, petitioner shall file with the
4 court and serve on respondent an opposition or statement of non-opposition within thirty days
5 of the date the motion is filed, and respondent shall file with the court and serve on petitioner a
6 reply within fifteen days of the date any opposition is filed.

7 4. Petitioner is reminded that all communications with the court must be served on
8 respondent by mailing a true copy of the document to respondent's counsel. Petitioner must
9 keep the court informed of any change of address and must comply with the court's orders in a
10 timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute
11 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). *See Martinez v. Johnson*, 104 F.3d 769, 772
12 (5th Cir. 1997) (Rule 41(b) applicable in habeas cases).

13 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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15 Dated: December 22 , 2010.



WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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